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1802
practice of Physic.

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213.

of Inflammatory fevers 32
of typhus-gravior &
mitior - and the
Plague. —

quiescence of one or more sense, the
Acting sense is rendered more distinct &
vigorous.

(7) The pulse is always quick in infancy
& slow in ^{old} age, ~~ceteris par~~ (other circum-
stances being equal) than in young
or middle aged persons. The pulse is old
people apt to stop - becomes regular
by disease - & is scarcely quickened by
inflamm^y disorders. Morgagni's remark.
Becomes full, but seldom hard by in-
flammation. - Important remark! -

& The pulse sh^d always be felt in
both arms. Sometimes the pulse runs
along the ~~veins~~ ^{Radix} as in major Lev Jonth
Leve - Dr. Biber - & Dr. McClelland.

9 Allowance sh^d be made for the ex-
posure of the arms to cold - which by its
sedative quality lowers the pulse. Ch^d at hospital.

occurs frequently a week before an hemorrhage from the Uterus, a Richness at the mouth & a dryness of the feet, are certain forerunners of the gout. a lightness of the head, & false vision have in ^{in a gentleman in this city} two instances ^{preceded} an attack of the pils. — Many other facts of the same kind might be mentioned, but can't have been enumerated to establish the principle, and to show its immense importance in medicine. I return to enquire into the premonitions of inflammation fevers. They are costiveness — Dulness of the faculties — a preternatural appetite, or a defect of it — ~~It is~~ a sense of weariness & weakness in the limbs. — when these ^{signs of indirect debility} occur in the Constitution it is true to make a pause ^{inasmuch as} they portend a disease obstinate & dangerous, in proportion to their degree — and But are there any ^{2^{ly}}

These remarks are of consequence, especially in
the system of phlogia which I have adopted. The
Pulse is the dial plate of the body in sickness. I lay
more stress on it, than any thing else. Habit will
produce great knowledge in it. It was neglected
by Hippocrates & Celsus - first attended to by Galen.
Despised by Dr Brown - I ^{more} ^{pay} ^{more} ^{attention} ^{to} ^{frequency}
+ Dr Keenly ^{more} ^{pay} ^{more} ^{attention} ^{to} ^{frequency} ^{of} ^{strength} ^{of} ^{the} ^{pulse} ^{is} ^{very} ^{fond} ^{of} ^{examining} ^{it}. He

went into one of the back Counties of Penn-
sylvania every winter to hunt. He often
pursued his game thro' creeks, & frequently
broke the ice for this purpose. When he came
to his quarters in an evening, he drank
tea of ~~herb~~ herb tea, & threw himself in a warm
bed, by ^{the} means he never caught a fever from
any of his escapes in exercise, or exposure to cold.

+ The Pulse should be felt not only ^{to} ^{infer} ^{the} ^{state} ^{of} ^{the} ^{system} ^{of} ^{the} ^{body} ^{but} ² ^{to} ^{regulate} ^{diet}. 3 The Use of Opium. 4
the exhibition of Vomits & purges. 5 the Cold Bath
6 Bleeding. 7 Sudorifics. - 8 Bark. 9 Pediluvium.

means of preventing this disease? I answer

yes - These means are 1st Rest - this is one of the first remedies of indirect debility. Fevers can be conquered ^{in the beginning} only by submitting to them.

2 Fasting - from gross nourishing Aliment.

3 The direct Stimuli of heat & cordial

~~4 Eating a salt bearing room in Holland~~

Drinks. - These are to be used only while the fever is in a forming state. ^{to my Brother} After

convulsion

~~reaction~~ has taken place - they are even the Priduvinum has both improper. This is the first instance of some great mischief in this state of fever.

The necessity of accommodating remedies to certain stages of disorders. More hereafter.

To return - By means of the remedies above mentioned; Viz: applying the stimu-

-lans of heat to warm water to my feet, & drinking from 6 to 8 of wine & water or some cordial tea, I have in an 100

instances strangled an inflammation in its birth in myself, & I have ^{not} ~~never~~

for 20 years had a fever which I think I could not have prevented

✓ I have heard of a salt herring
being recommended by a Physician
in Holland for this purpose. It
can act only as a stimulus either
from its ~~ass~~ saline quality, or
by ~~for~~ exciting thirst, by producing
from Drinks the stimulus of
distention.

Opports

had any ~~ess~~ professional duties permitted ^{me} to
~~use the~~ avail myself of the benefit which
 experience had given me of the efficacy of
 the above remedies. Perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ ^{gr} a dose of opium
 might be still more effectual in preventing
 an inflamm^y fever by removing the indirect
 debility from the system. ✓

Lect: IIIrd said to be

Remedies are either natural or artificial.

By natural remedies - I mean the powers of
 nature. These have been much celebrated &
 magnified by the worshippers of Hippocrates,
 who has left it upon record that a physician
 should be
~~is~~ only the servant of nature. I deny the pro-
 priety of the opinion. Let us briefly inquire
 into her powers. This I shall do by reading to
 you ~~apropos~~ in my discourse on the Diseases of the
Indians ~~the destroys human life in many in-~~
~~stances in fevers, by caus, or defect of~~
~~action.~~

~~It is the same~~ The same remark applies
 to madness - apoplexy - palsy, & the whole

✓ The cure of the inflamed state of puer must therefore be attempted wholly by artificial means. ~~The general &~~ =

+ see Rowley on the sore throat on the weakness &c of the powers of nature in which he enumerates many of the evils of life as well as all the diseases in ^{ch} nature does nothing, or does mischief.

✓ Or in other words to ^{& excitab^l} open or remove ^{which} the morbid excitement of the arteries, prevail in it. The ^{remedies} first ~~remedies~~ for this purpose ~~are~~ act directly or indirectly on the arteries. The first are - Bleeding & cold air - The indirect are purging setting up out of bed - vomiting - neutral salts esp^l: niter - & avoiding stimuli from ~~at~~ every possible cause. - I have set down &c.

train of nervous disorders, as I shall show here:
- after.

III The send pain in some cases beyond the proportion of danger, as in the tooth ach, & in others below it, as in the tetanus, and Droopy of the head. - +

These operations of the system should be resolved into physical necessity. They are as truly mechanical as the laws of gravitation - Electricity & magnetism. - +

V For this purpose the general indication should be ~~the general indication of cure of~~ ~~all Inflammatory~~ ~~process~~ is to diminish the ~~caus~~ ~~irregular~~ ~~of Action~~ in the arterial system. In mentioning the remedies for this purpose, I shall follow the order in which they occur to the mind of a physician in a sick room. -

The I is Bloodletting. ^{Shallibility of} ~~This remedy has~~ been admitted by physicians under all the Variety of Systems that have existed in Medicine. ~~Dr B. however~~ who forbids it in all other diseases recommends it in

As the first direct remedy for an obvious reason
- Its ^{effects appear} ~~acts~~ immediately upon the arterial system
which is the seat of the disease. The blood exercises
^{in the arteries} action: 1 by its quantity distending them 2 by its
impetus stimulating, by its quantity distending
them 2 by its impetus impinging against them. +

The benefits of this mode of bleeding did not
escape the ~~celebrated~~ Dr. Sydenham. He says
he always found most relief from V.S. when
the blood issues in a horizontal stream
~~from~~ ^{from} the Orifice than when it trickled
down the arm. In the former case it
flowed from a ^{large} ~~small~~, in the latter from
a small ~~flow~~ Orifice. -

+ no wonder then that
• The 38 of blood abstracted from the blood
¹⁻ vessels diminishes action more than
by 18 or more of fluids abstracted ~~from~~ ^{by}
means of the bowels or Stomach. But
this is not all 38 of blood drawn from
the arm gives living stimulus more
in our Crisis than any other remedies

~~inflamm^y & fever~~ The following remarks deserve to be attended to in order to derive the utmost possible benefit from it. 1. The blood should always be drawn from a large ~~the~~ orifice. When the blood flows in a small stream the vessels accommodate to it, & hence they are less relaxed, but a vacancy is left in them by a large quantity flowing in a short time. ^{ch} contributes very much to diminish the effect of action.

[The body should ^{always} be placed in a recumbent posture. — Less blood ~~is~~ when thus drawn relieves more than more in a sitting posture.]

2 It should be drawn in general inflammation ^{or} only from the arm. The practice of bleeding in the foot — ^{for the sake of} ~~from~~ ^{is} ~~remission~~ — an exploded doctrine. It is improper. 1 Because it disturbs the system. 2 we cannot judge of the quantity ^{or quality} as it flows in water. 3 There is danger of wounding a tendon. —

3 What circumstances sh^d. govern the quantity to be taken? The relief obtained ~~at~~ the state of the pulse &

80
in 48 hours. ~~It is safe~~ But further, - it
prevents those congestions - effusions &
obstructions which often follow the
neglect of ~~it~~ leaving the excretive action
of the System to wear down itself. There
are many prejudices entertained against
~~it~~ ^{this remedy}. But it is highly proper in the present
State of Society & manners in the Middle
& eastern States. It has the authority
of Dr Sydenham ^(the first in the world) to recommend it, - who
lived at a time when the manners
& diseases of Great Britain were ^c same
that they are now in America. I main-
tain gentl^y: that the course ^{of} & convalescence
^{from} of inflam^y fever are most safe ^{most} & speedy
after blood letting united to the action of
the System & It becomes us to remember
that the Cito is as much a duty as the
tuto & juvande in curing diseases. I

the appearance of the blood - ³⁴coagulable
 lymph ^{of a coaguable} ~~floating in~~ ^{resembling a solid but} form, floating in yellow
 serum affords the strongest presumption of
 Obstinacy as well as of exult in the action
 of the arterial system. But if blood be dissolved
 & pulse still tense - ^{or only a pulse} is still proper.
^{of what is} ~~to bleed~~ the best quantity to be taken at
 a time? Physicians differ. Dr. Leclercq
 3xx at once th is sufficient. I have always ^{followed}
 Sydenham ^{in cases more in the tumor, 3x - or 3xi} moderate quantities ^{in drawing} every day
 or every other day - interposing lenient
 purges on those days on w^h I do not bleed.

The system soonest recovers from the debility
 induced by this mode of bleeding. I except here
 the yellow fever - the more - the first day the better.
 To what extent or in w^h quantity may blood
 be drawn? - It is supposed ^{men} a middle sized
 man contains ^{from 28 to} 6000 of blood, in ~~him~~ ^{of which}
~~and not of blood~~ Of this from 60 to 140 ounces
 have often been taken th wth safety & advantage.
 I have often taken 60 - sometimes 80 &
 100 & in one case 140 ounces in the course

the remedy of U.S. in inflam^d fevers
have used it for 20^y years with success - but
often at the risk - and sometimes with
^{not only} loss of my reputation, but for a
^{temporary} loss of a sound mind.
I have ^{seen} so many ^{hundred}, or perhaps ^{thousand}
- and living ^{Witnesses} of its efficacy in
this city, and in other parts of the world, that
I defy either patients or physicians to injure
me by ~~calumniating~~ ^{imputing} the most ^{probable} <sup>un-
to</sup> probable
that can be circulated of my attachment
to this remedy. Take notice gent: that
I said - that my success in the use of U.S.
was in inflam^d fevers - for I believe
that ~~I~~ in most other diseases I bled
less than ~~most~~ many of my brethren.
So that upon the whole I think it probable
that I shed less ^(the least excepted) ~~or perhaps~~
less blood in a year, as any practitioner
in our city. It is remarkable that U.S.
has been used in inflam^d diseases under
all the variety of theories ^{of humors} that have been

of an inflamm^y fever at different bleedings. -
Dr. Denham says he has seldom cured a pleurisy
without taking away 340 of blood.
Is bleeding proper in all ages? Yes - old men

not only bear, but sometimes require it.

Is subject to inflamm^y diseases than young
persons. ^{Dr. Boerhaave - Hepatitis at 84} - Children require it. Differs from

Dr. B who ascribes to children only the dis-
-eases of direct debility. He either knew

nothing of children's diseases, or nothing
of the diseases of a climate like ours. - The

children in this city require it. - & are much
relieved by it - more speedily & certainly than

grown people. - The excess ^{in children} of action often more
violent, but less obstinate, from being exposed

to less predisposing causes of cold - exercise -
& plentiful aliment. They have more

excitability than grown persons, but it is
sooner wasted. - ~~because~~ They are more

excited in inflamm^y fevers, but ^{it is} of shorter
duration. I once bled a child of 32 months

old 3 times in a pleurisy ^{the} in success. The

not excepting except Dr. Brewer's.
in medicine, ~~Brewer's~~ ~~the~~ ~~man~~ ~~used~~ ~~it~~ ~~type~~.

science must, therefore be in its favor. I need
not hint to you how perfectly it accords w.
the theory of fever which I have delivered - more
perhaps than any other - But I adopted it long
before I embraced my present opinions of ^{the} cause
of fever. The theory arose in part from ^{the} ill effects
of ^{effluvia of putridities} putridities. ^{of putridities} against this remedy. It

So here only 2000
© 1873 called in the morning
omit 2000 helps the patient the very
bad - pulse fastest measure 111 manly

is extremely proper in the present state
of society & manners in America in
the middle & States. ^{It has} ~~the~~ the Auth^y of
Dr. Sydenham - the first in the world, who
lived at a time when ~~disease~~ manners
& diseases were the same in Britain
as they are now in America. ^{the} Cure &
convalescence both most speedy after
plentiful U.S. - Remember the Cito
is as much a duty as the tuto &
& secunde in curing a ~~disease~~.

v. It is to be lamented that Rhysopas are so little in this country to open the bowels. They excite less irritatⁿ than purgatives and are much more speedy in their operation. Should be used.

Pulse is a more unequivocal sign of inflamⁿ
diathesis - than in adults ^{hard to be felt} - pain known by
crying when touched - especially on the side. -

Is bleeding proper at all times in women?

Ops - minimization by increasing the
action of the system makes it more
likewise

necessary. In pregnancy it is more proper
than at other times. Nov. 14. M^{rs} Phillips 11.

The ~~IV~~ Remedy to Ephemerals of Action in
inflamm^y fevers which occurs to the mind
of a physician is ^{or ganglions - Dr Boerhaave} purging. It is proper to
highly commend ℥i of nitre in each. —

to remove the internal direct stimulus
of ~~the~~ the faces. & to promote equalable action

by taking of the pressure of the fans on the descending aorta - & thereby to relieve the

blood bread. The purgers ^{are recommended} ~~should be~~ of the
the most lenient kind - such as Salts - (rem.)

So as to injure it. In this fever, Bowditch
shd. be opened ~~very~~ ^{with great} every day, - ~~the~~ more

of ~~Oil of Turp~~ Water with salt sugar and
~~Acetic Oil~~ especially if the fever be attended
with bilious effusions in the biliary
canal. Glysters should be used where
the Stomach is intractable, in preference to
opening Physic. They may be made of
Turp Water ~~Oil~~ salt - Oil & Sugar to
a Spoonful. Where there is a tendency to
Visceral inflamⁿ: or to an inflamⁿ: in
the bowels as in the inflamⁿ bilious fever,
Dysentery Glysters of cold water may be used
with advantage.

+ Warr Mitchell - in a fit of inflamⁿ went
from exup of Action, & was relieved by
laying in a room without fire during the
coldest weather of the winter of 1788. When
the light of a single chunk of ~~fire~~ wood on
fire, gave him pain so great was the
excitabⁿ: of his system.

The IInd Remedy should be the Application of
cool air. This is a debilitating remedy - It
 lessens excitement & diminishes action.
 The human body in middle life is ^{or comfortable} easy at
 62° - In a fever the heat is 120° - of course
 to place the body in the same ratio to cold
 in an inflam^y. fever, as it is placed in
 health the heat of the room sh^d be only
 38° allowing the animal heat in health
 to be 96° - How few rooms are kept in
 this temperature? - But to obtain the
 debilitating effects of Cold - the temperature
 of the room should be below this. Its degrees
 should be governed by ^{the} heat of the body,
 & the degrees of exc^t of action. no general
 rule can be established - much mis-
 -chief done by its promiscuous & indis-
 -criminate use even in the small pox.
 I ^{sh^d discontinue from} ~~shall restrain~~ it in pneumonia, and

In the Use of this remedy, as well as of
the evacuations of V.S. & purging, it is
of ~~the same~~ ^{as much} consequence to Abstract them
- ~~and~~ gradually, that it is to apply them
gradually. ~~where V.S. is~~ In great indist
and debility - where the pulse is low & V.S.
Doubtful ~~if no difficulty of breath & etc begin~~
with V.S. purging - then proceed gradually
to V.S. - and let the Quantity, ^{of blood drawn} be according
to the greater or less action of the system.
In this way, I treated our late Epidemic.

I knew 3 instances of Death induced
by U. from the neglect of this cautious
practice. The system feels the smallest
evacuations according to its weakness, & 1st. first blow of
the night. - blood & first stool.

vi - Remedy is neutral salts - nitre
vitriol: 4th Sal gland: sp^r mind: the
weakest, & not to be used. -

to be + cracks to be avoided - If the patients choir
to be before you here - why? - Domination of himself

~~When~~ The effects of cool air applied to
 the system are most certain where
 it is connected with moderate exercise,
 such as rising out of bed & sitting up
 in a chair. Excitability is dissipated, as
 well as excitement ^{is} taken down by this
 mode of exposing the body to cool air, whereas
 when no exercise is used, the ~~body~~ excitement
 only is taken down, but the excitability is
 accumulated, and the system exposed to
 excessive action from the application of
 every new stimulus, more especially
 that of heat. ^{You will now understand the} many cases have been
^{reason why} performed of inflammation by patients
 breaking loose from their attendants
 and in a fit of delirium, & exposing

themselves to the open air. —

III Connected with cool air is the applica-
-tion of cold water to the body. There is
two ways of using cold water in fevers.
The one is by ^{abduction or washing} ~~effusion~~ the body, or
immersing it for a long time in cold
water, the other is by ~~throwing~~ dashing
cold water upon it. In the ^{former} ~~first~~
way, the cold water is a sedative,
- in the latter - it is stimulating in
a great degree. ^{proved so in Hoekley's case tho'}
^{it raised his pulse at first.} The former only is
proper in inflammations. It may be
applied by ^{with it} ~~sponging~~ the body all over;
but it produces all its ~~most~~ salutary
effects by washing the hands & feet
frequently with cold water, and
applying

cloaths wetted in cold water to the fore-
-head. The whole system in a few
minutes feels the sedative effects of the
water applied in this way. I can re-
-member forget the immediate relief it ^{now} ~~was~~
-formerly gave in ^{our} late Epidemic,
-particularly in my own person.
-Very different was the effect of the
cold water when thrown upon the
body in all those cases where inflam-
-mation had taken place in the system.
-In one case of this kind it prod?
delirium ^{ch} w: ended in death, & in
another which came under ~~my~~ within
^{my} knowledge it produced instant death.
Take notice here gent: I do not

condemned the cold bath in fevers indis-
criminate. I condemn its indiscriminate
use ^{only} its powers of all kinds, without
regard to climate - season - or the
state of the system. In the West Indies,
^{it is said} where the indirect debility of the system
in the beginning of inflam. fevers,
is so great, as not to admit of evac-
uations (of which I have any
doubts) - it may be proper, ^{but I}
was sure it was improper in, our
beginning of inflam. or putrid fevers,
late Epidemic. ~~It is true it was~~
~~used with success by some of my~~
three out of 4 cases, in ^{ch} I used it
it was unsuccessful, Altho' in three
of the cases the patients were much
refreshed by it. I grant that
used with success by some of my

a few cases of
late butherson ~~also~~ in the yellow fever,
for I will not relate their un-
kindness to me by asserting that
the patients ^{whom} they cured with this
remedy, had only common remittents,
but it was only ^{in slight cases, for} ~~used to~~
~~in those cases in which the patients~~
~~often as that its stimulus was necessary~~
~~were able to get up, and to be only~~
~~indirect efficacy of the system. This safe~~
~~moved on out of bed with but little~~
~~was only in a few cases - for in most~~
inconvenience. Those patients would all
probably have recovered without
medicine of any kind, ~~and perhaps~~
much sooner without, than with
the use of the latter. ~~Two things~~
with respect to it are certain! that
the ^{convalescence} ~~occurrence~~ of the person who
~~first~~ ^{unfortunately} gave it its

first credit in our city, has been
very slow, & that he still ^{labours} ~~complains~~
of under a train of nervous comp^t?
which have in no instance follow-
ed the use of the evacuating remedies.
2^d It is equally certain that its ^{use} ~~was~~
laid aside by all ^{our} the practitioners
in ~~our city~~ long before the disease
ceased to prevail, ^{in our city,} ~~& that~~ ^{even}
by those who had ~~been~~ its most
zealous advocates. —

I am happy in finding the use
of ~~the~~ cold water in fevers begins to prevail
universally in Europe. Dated the 5th August of
the present year 1793. In a letter, which
I received from Dr. Marscard - Chief Physician
of the Duke of Holstein he ^{writes as} ~~informs me~~
that follows^c By a great number of

experiments I find that every ^{bath} ~~bath~~ ^{ch} ~~is~~ ^{is}
is under the degree of the natural
heat of the blood renders the pulse
considerably slower in health, &
much more in a febrile state.

I observed - that by bathing, the pulse
lost 40 strokes in a minute."

I shall only add that
the same regard to the state of the
system is necessary in the use of the
cold ^{water} ~~Bath~~ in fevers, that is necessary
in the use of V.S. Opium & Bark, &
that this noble remedy, will, like those
medicines with do good or harm, ac-
cording to the manner in which it
is used, & according to the ~~ex~~ state of
the action in the arterial system.

I shall hereafter speak of the

efficacy of the cold Bath in the typhus
fever. —

I sh^d. have observed before that
Chillings, sometimes attend in-
flamed fever. In this case both the
cold Bath, and washing the body with
cold water are alike improper.

where debility attends
the muscles, & thereby defend you from the
mistakes of Dr B. — ~~where pure inflam~~
diathesis only proper. ~~These~~ of a Swede near the river in
inflammation in the ~~pharynx~~ also in the ~~pharynx~~ friend & father

* The ~~Remedy~~ Remedy for lessening excess of action is

vomiting, ~~and~~ ^{or} exciting a transsec in the
Stomach. we all know how much they
both weaken the system. They determine
= ^{relax the} ~~perimeters of the capill. Vessels &~~
to the surface of the body, ~~from its connection~~

with the stomach, & thereby equalize action
is promoted. Tartar emetic in small doses
to be pref^d to all the preparations of Anti-
=mony. $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain every hour or two

in nitre or Glauber salt - Antim^l
powder - long used it, ^{the} is great Scurvy. ~~v~~
The Smack acts in the same manner.

VII Excess of action ^{may} be lessened - by ~~the~~ ^{adding}
or removing all stimulating powers. Such
as 1st The stimulus of thinking. Business must

be wholly omitted, & no company permitted
to enter the room. Even news of all kinds
^{etc} shall excite thinking must be withheld.

The Character & qualifications of the Nurse to
+ must take with some exercise.

+ Dr Griffiths - trust & water -

in one part, increases the action of Stimuli in
other parts - hence increase of irreg^r action.
Don Ulloa's facts of wetting the body all over in Cuba.

be attended to. The life ~~consequences~~ ^{the latter}.

3 Liquid & solid of all kinds.

2 Light ^{Animal food & all stimulating} ^{drugs} ^{penade - weak broth &c. &c.}
 Aliments ^{5 removing thirst - by diluting}
^{- doing to degree of inflammation} ^{- Dr. Thomson's Diet - bread & water.}
 Drinks. Water the basis of them. They serve

further to promote agreeable determination
 by rendered the vessels more pervious in
 every part of the body. - Perhaps they cor-
 rect a disposition of acrimony & putridity
 in the alimentary Canal from heat
 & abstinence from food. - What drinks

most proper? Should be agreeable to

but not stimulating. Dr.

tempt the patient to drink plentifully
 Spunkum - small beer - ~~medicines~~ when weak -
^{such as}

Herbs teas - Sage - Balm - Hyssop - acid gellies

dissolved in water - Barley water with
^{weak punch -} ^{or dried cherries -}

Raisons - Raw apples, or dried ditto in-
^{to toast & water,}

- fused in boiling water - Tamarind water

Should these drinks to be taken warm

or Cold? - ^{Dr. Brown says cold,} ~~To this I assent~~ ~~the~~

Dr. Cullen warm. Smith both warm & both

Both warm, both right. ^{we said in} ~~when the~~

v Hence Chills ^{even} in inflam^y fevers.

v Some inflam^d fevers have been
terminated by sweating ~~for~~ in their
first stage - particularly the plague.
- It ^{gets} like vs & purging, by abating
indirect febrility - hence Sydenham
says his patients grew strong in
proportion as they sweated, but it
is always dangerous to use this remedy
in common inflam^d fevers. It ~~is~~
^{sometimes} ~~occasionally~~ spontaneous, succeeds bleeding &
purging. The partial sweats are

or irregular

Inflamm^d fever - unequal, Action - ^{Stomach} this appears ~~too~~ in an remarkable degree in the bowels, & on the surface of the body, - where there is often atony while there is great Action in the Arterial system in the pulse.

head & breast. This atony known by want of ^{to a dry skin -} appetite, & contrivance - it is to be removed by

warm drinks. In great determination to the stomach & bowels with ^{except of excess} ~~excess of~~ Action - known by vomiting or tension - ^{or highly excited capillaries known} cold drinks may be ^{by profuse sweating -} useful. As in ^{many} ~~most~~ cases - there will be

a doubt of the state of these parts - tepid drinks ^{safe & should} ^{in the beginning} most ~~often~~ be preferred, ~~take~~ where we ^{think} ~~think~~ ^{cold drinks} proper - begin in small quantities,

& increase them as their effects shall justify us. - In Affections of the Lungs, ^{after a few days}

their use ^{is more} ~~is~~ doubtful - I believe ~~to~~ for rea-

^{seems to be} ~~often~~ mentioned hereafter - they are frequently ^{harmful} ~~harmful~~.

Are sudorifics proper in Inflamm^d diseases?
 No - except such as have been mentioned.

Observe in inflam^y fever, do happen.
They arise from the oppressed and
overstretched state of some of the
capillary vessels. It is remarkable
+ bleeding - purging - or vomiting
where it does not render them
universally, generally checks them
altogether.

✓ It did great mischief in the yellow
fever in the hands of the French Physi-
cians. -

When ~~the~~ Inflamm^y Diseases run into diseases of debility, or a general Defect of Action - then to be used ^{in the manner to be described} ~~as we shall say hereafter~~.

Are Phlebotomy proper in Inflamm^y Disorders? ~~as we have~~
 Antitopical, & Affectiona ~~proper by removing tension~~
 are in the beginning either their Stimulus is either useless, from the predominance of other Stimuli, or hurtful from their being stronger than other Stimuli. - They are proper only in the close of Inflamm^y fever, when ^{there is} ~~there is~~ great mixture of ^{irregular} ~~irregular~~ Defect of Action.

I shall hereafter ~~you~~ make an exception in favor of ^{the} use in local inflammations & even Determinations.

Is the Warm Bath proper in a ^{general} ~~total~~ Inflamm^y fever? No - it is not - It is safe only where there is a defect ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{irregular} ~~of~~ Action. This sometimes happens in the feet - hence the use of the

Pediluvium or fomentations to the feet.
 Is it hurtful in ex: action & sh^d be forbidden.
 Is Opium proper in Inflamm^y fever? No

✓ Is mercury proper in Inflam^d fevers?

~~However contrary it may be supposed to be~~
to our theory of inflam^d - I answer in the
affirmative. But ~~it must be under certain~~
~~restrictions.~~

It has a two fold operation on the system.
as a general evacuant of Humors - Urine

It stimulates - & 2^{ly} as a diffusible stimulus,
in which capacity it acts in a secondary

way on the whole system. Perhaps in the
1st case it acts chiefly on the Lymphatic - in
the 2nd on the Arterial System. To obtain

the former effects it should be given in
large - to obtain the latter - in small
doses. ^{used to give 9 x 4 part must 9 in com.}
The termination of inflam^d:
effluent small part -
in resolution - suppuration or gangrene.

of this hereafter.

✓ This finishes the Cure of Inflam^d Fever.
I cannot dismiss the subject without wishing - is

never - except where there is a general excess of
 action, & where excess prevails over defect of
 action. - V
 I shall frequently have occasion to mention
~~the~~ ~~various~~ ~~remedies~~ ~~formerly~~ ~~that~~ the Papians
 might be employed as a part of the med.
 media in the cure of diseases. Are there
 any that might be employed in the cure
 of inflamm^y fever? I shall give you ^{two}
 single fact upon this subject - ^{from} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~the~~
 Pharmacy. - I killed her child - Dr. Willinger in
 late Dr. Rutherford of Edin. - in favor of
 blood let. I believe ~~that~~ ~~good~~ ~~in~~ was ~~up~~
 the influence of the debilitating influence
 in the yellow fever than was generally
 supposed. N.V.

I should ^{proceed} now to inflamm^y fevers attended
 by local Affections, ^{depending on excess of action in the} These are Pneumony -
 whole system.
 Rheumatism - Angina & Catarrh from cold.
 The other inflamm^{ns} are from local causes &
 produce inflamm^y fever in a secondary way.
 But as several of these diseases have
 Spasms in which there is a defect of
 regular
 action, I shall first treat of those

it not possible to take down this excessive imp.
Action or Convulsion in the Art System without
the deb.^d remedies that have been mentioned? Is there
no min^l or ref: substance in the mat: medicay.
will suddenly remove it? ~~with the~~ I agree, I suspect
there is, and I believe the time will come when
the tedious & disagree-
able process of
Bleeding - Vom: - purging &c for the cure of Infl:ⁿ

V It is a melancholly reflection that all
the elements conspire against the life of
Man, & none more than the Air. It acts
by its insensible, & sensible Qualities.

The 1st are foreign matters which mix
with the Air and are conveyed thro' it to
the body. The 2nd are ~~the~~ cold - heat -
Dryness - & moisture - all of which are
obvious to our Senses. - We shall have
occasion to allude to those in speaking
of the remote causes of the fevers. There
are 1st

fevers which depend upon this cause, or
 a mixture of excess & defect of action, ^{or at the same time}
^{or impression.} These fevers are the Typhus noster - and
 of union of Dr Cullen - and the Intermittents
 in which I include ~~all~~ not only intermittents
 but all the varieties of bilious remitting
 fevers, & ~~certain~~ several of the exanthemata,
 as small pox - measles - ^{plague} - diphtheria - sore throat - & cont. (at)
 Having mentioned the proximate cause
 & predisposing
 I proceed to the remote causes. ✓

~~The remote causes are~~

- 1 Marsh effluvia.
 - 2 Human effluvia & ~~specific contagions~~.
 - 3 Cold. ^{is also predisposing.}
 - 4 Excessive heat.
 - 5 Grief.
 - 6 Specific contagions. ^{These stimuli applied}
- I shall not stop to enquire whether these amount
 to the ~~specific contagions~~ stomach & bowels. &
 effluvia are of an animal nature. The
~~many facts lead to this opinion.~~
- 1 of marsh effluvia.

They are produced by heat & moisture,
 & heat. The last must succeed the first,
 hence Intermittents & remittents only in
 the fall. ^{e.g. meadows below Philad^a &c} I say moisture - to distinguish
 it from fluidity. When ponds & Banks

✓ The Bodies of persons who died with the plague ^{at Marseilles}
^{in 1720}
were stripped with hooks, and afterwards
^{when cold}
handled with safety by the Undertakers.

of rivers are wholly overflowed - no fevers.

we understand why inundations from heavy
fushes & dry summers produce intermittent ^{fever}.

- ~~The~~ In both cases - moisture is left to ~~be~~^{favor}
putrefaction which is
exhaled by subsequent heat. -

This effluvia was supposed to ~~be~~ consist
of animal matters, but some late observations
make it probable that it is wholly of vegetable
origin. Animals ~~do~~ we see putrefy frequently
& send forth a most offensive smell without
producing diseases. Disease not more frequent
near grave yards & slaughtering houses than
other places. But Dr Howard tells us that
dead bodies ^{that have perished with the plague} are often exposed to putrefy ~~in~~
without being buried in ~~large~~ large sepulchres
& that the smell of them often passed thro'
the gov^{rs} house without ever producing
the disease. Even human faeces are
not unfriendly to health & life - witness
Edin^g & Madrid. where diseases have been
supposed to arise from the putrefaction

4

5

E

3

C

C

of dead animal matter, more accurate in-
 -quiries have discovered the presence of putrid
 vegetable matter ^{mixed} with it. Still however some
 facts to the contrary, ^{Pringle} ¹⁸¹⁰ p. 321

These effluvia ~~are~~ ^{are} chiefly near
 rivers where their ascent & propagation are not
 prevented by trees - But they ~~are~~ always
 follow the cutting down of trees in moist
 countries - hence countries become richly
 by being cleared - But by Cultivation (ie
 by draining away humidity, or dissipating it
 by grain - grain &c) they become again
healthy. All the old States of America
 have passed thro' these stages. E.g. Connecticut
 Pennsylvania. — This will be the case
 in Southern States - time long past from
 Slaves. —

~~It is~~ Here a new fact. The mix-
 -ture of certain ^{or quick} ^{infection} airs neither of which
 alone produces disease, often produces it.
~~Lead~~ going from ^{an} impure air to a pure air

✓ old people die when they move from
Aguish Countries. Does ~~the~~ ^{the} Stimulus
of Effluvia
keep us the necessary action of their sys-
tems languishing with age? Perhaps it
does, - ~~the~~ ^{the direct} absence of ^{the} Stimulus of
noise is an indirect Stimulus - the same
in effluvia. They produce indirect debility when
they produce disease. In old people who are languid - only
produce healthy excitement. ~~They die from the same~~
cause. ^{What is the nature of this matter which} ~~marsh effluvia~~
viz: Depri-
ving them
of Marsh
effluvia. produces this fever? Is it organic, or
inorganic? Some facts lead us to sup-
pose it may be composed of insects.
Dr Lind's remark of mosquitoes. They
see marsh fevers prevail most when
most insects prevail.

≠ Bruce confirms this observation.
He says further, that in very wet
seasons when the ground is overflowed
it is healthy. -

46

will often produce fever. 29. Mrs Peters' Case,
and facts ~~not~~ from Charleston. We often
bear ~~no~~ ^{foul} ~~from~~ air till we go into the fresh
air. But this extends further. Sea air is
wholesome & agreeable to sick people - so land
air at a distance from the sea - but not so
on the coast, - the mixture hurtful to
weak lungs. Dr Prival's fact - on the plain
of Salisbury ~~land~~ on the sea coast breathed wth
difficulty - on a hill wth commanded a view
of the sea breathed well. Does ~~this~~ the analogy
of this extend thro ^{other parts of} ~~all~~ nature? Is it from
^{or quick succession} mixture that the vicissitudes of heat & cold
moisture & dryness produce diseases? It is
remarkable ⁺ equable weather is always
healthy as far as health depends upon
its sensible qualities. Uniformly cold
- warm - raining - or any seasons
are always healthy. ⁺ I deliver this
from observation as well as books.

in Egypt
+ This supposed to produce plague ⁿ - people ~~of~~
~~Egypt~~ crowd together during the overflowing
of the Nile. was hurtful in military hospitals - is
so in schools - in house of commons -

✓ You will now see the reasons why war -
famine - & pestilence are often con-
-nected. war begets ^{scantiness of food} ~~famine~~ & depopulation
- want of cleanliness -
of mind, & sometimes confinement as
in sieges - & hence famine & pestilence. also
^{after} ~~by~~ opening abscesses - amputating
limbs, & parturition ~~expose~~ ^{are most disposed} persons in
hospitals ⁿ to take putrid fevers. They
all remove an existing stimulus, &
expose to debility. —

2 Human effluvia.

However mortifying it may be to human pride, our bodies engender the seeds of ~~disease~~ fevers. For this purpose the following circumstances are necessary. 1 The want of ^{according to Howard -} cleanliness - immense sources - perhaps human faeces generation of animal effluvia more than woolen. 2 confinement ^{especially in a crowded} ~~ment~~ 3 ~~low~~ ^{rapid} ~~circulation of fluids~~ 4 ^{eg:} dist, or ~~corrupted~~ putrid animal, or ^{scanty} ~~an~~ ~~excessive~~ quantity of sound animal food. 5 Depression of mind. It is easy from these circumstances to say that a fever from human effluvia will be most frequent in ^{hails -} hospitals - ^{& crowded} ships. V

Can a human body infect itself wth an effluvia engendered in itself? - Yes - I think so - The fluids stagnating from debilitating causes in the extreme vessels may be so vitiated, as to become

✓ The circumstances which give effect
to cold in producing disease are - ^{according to Dullin} 1st its intensity.
2 Its duration - hence long & cold winters
produce putrid fevers in spring. 3 Its union
with moisture. 4 Its being applied by a
current of air. Mr Thompson's case. 5th
Alternation with heat 6 the weakness
of the system. 7 the body being deprived of
its usual covering. 8 Its being exposed at
the same time to cold & heat. -

✓ Heat rises so high as to produce indirect
debility, and fever. It is known by,
capitade - pains in the limbs and some
other signs of fever

a direct stimulus to the system & so produce a fever. The jail fever or typhus thus produced.

3 Cold is a universal predisposing cause of fevers of this kind. By debilitating, it favours the action of miasmatic & human effluvia on the system. This ~~is~~ ^{is} established by Blane in his several diseases - by Lind - & by many facts in the American hospitals. [to be mentioned] I have twice seen in August in this city after a sudden change from heat to cold in one night several hundred people indisposed with febrile complaints. V

Is there fever from cold without the concurrence of ~~miasmatic~~ effluvia?

- Yes - Intermittents in the Spring.
no exhalation at that season. VI

5 Fear is an universal predisposing cause. Hence the most timid, the poorest

But for both fear & grief, the fever is induced by ^{the} removal
of one stimulus viz of joy or courage enervating the
action of others. Hence causing cause produce fever in all
cases. V. Are there are no other sources of fever?

- There would be did not ^{certain} the matters
which act on the system exert so high
a degree of stimulus, as to prevent action,
& thereby to induce sudden death. These
matters are mephitic air whether from
cellars - caves - or from burning charcoal.
- also poisons of all kinds from venomous
animals - & perhaps lightning. It is remar-
- kable the body when destroyed by any of
these causes discovers the same speedy marks
of putrefaction as when it perishes in
a putrid fever. -

V 6th Grief - a strong predisposing cause, hence
whole families often perish with an
epidemic. Can grief alone produce a
fever?
- yes. I have seen chilly fit - thirst - hot
fit - sweat & even vomiting produced by it.
- are there no other - see above. V.

affected - Plague greatest havoc in the
beginning. ^{Physicians &} ~~then~~ nurses escape from being
devoid of fear & habit. -

Can fear alone produce a fever?

Yes - a temporary one - attended with
chilly fit & thirst - heat &c. of this I
witnessed ^{there are many} ~~many~~ ^{an} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ proofs in the army. ~~this~~
army. It is called a Cannon fever. -

Soldiers - most affected by it. Officers do
not escape, altho' they do not retire un-
der it. I have heard them complain
of thirst & heat in a battle. This heat
is intense & universal. An officer told me
his ear burnt on the memorable
cold morning of Jan^y 3rd 1777 at the battle
of ^{perhaps here firing cannon or hope} ~~Princeton~~
or ~~acting~~ ^{was the appearance} ~~the appearance~~. -

T.

People contagious

These are not so numerous as was
once supposed. - Small pox - measles

th
V8 certain substances stimulating
the Stomach & Aliment^y Canal.

These are ~~poison~~^{acid} aliment of an offensive
creature - such as putrid meat - fish ⁺ has
been kept too long - certain poisons &c.
&c

yellow - &

- Plague - Catarrh - Scarlet fever - & ulcers
 of the throat, the chief. - Two of these are
 received but once in our lives. On what
 does this depend? as yet a problem in
 medicine. V

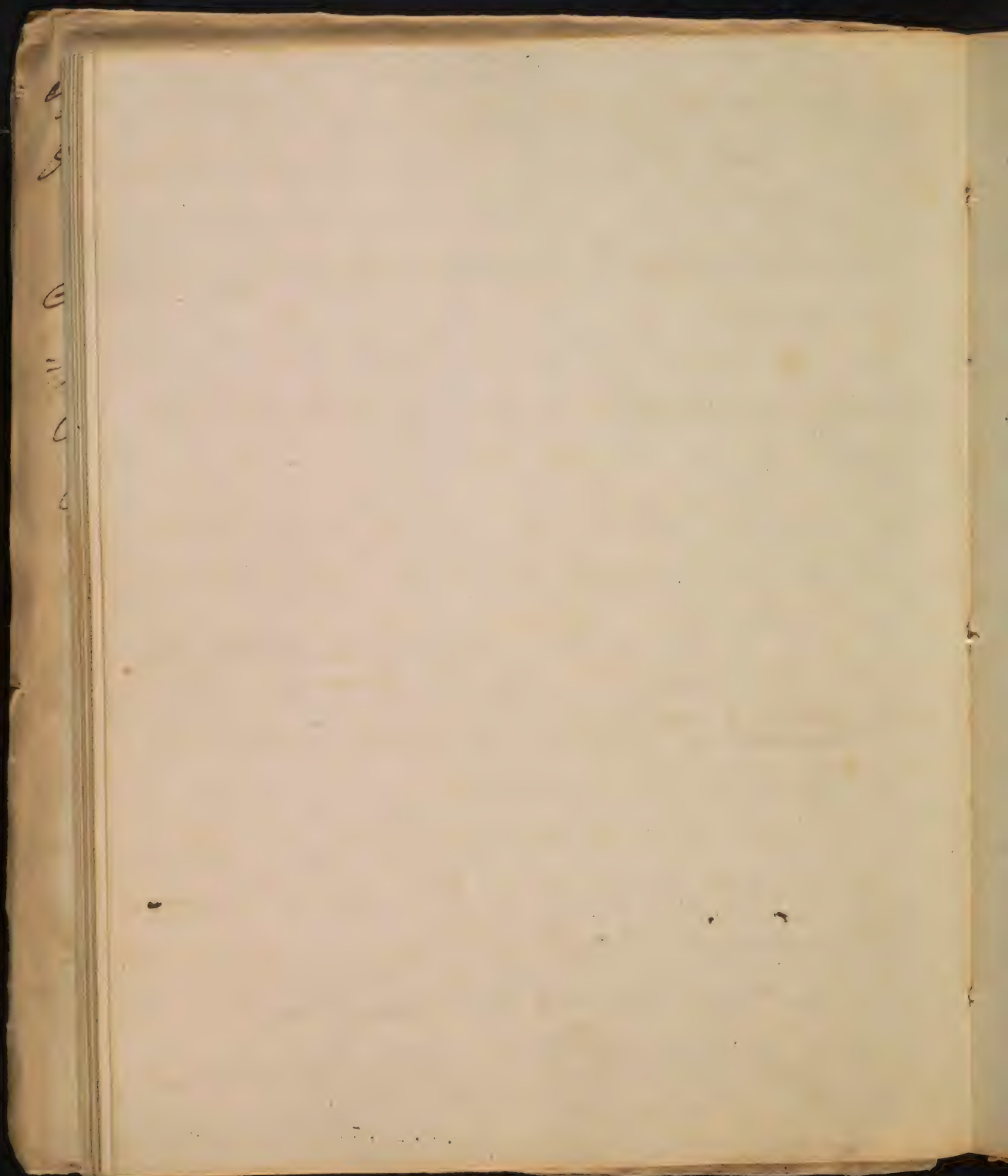
The following circumstances deserve
 attention with respect to the nature of the
 other specific contagions. -

1 That all of them except the Catarrh
 are peculiar to the human species. Dogs
 licked the sores of persons who had the plague
 at marseilles without taking the disorder.

Birds & other
~~Haystack~~ animals died at Athens
 according to Thucydides who eat the flesh of
 persons who died with the plague - But
 this probably from its being putrid animal
 matter.

2 These contagions affect different
 ages, & sexes. For the last see Dr Keilly. The
 yellow fever never caught by creole women.

3 They affect diff^r colors. Dr Lining



says the negroes did not take the yellow
 fever when it prevailed ^{nor in Jamaica} in Charleston.
 never affect them according to Dr Quierre theme.
 In Virginia the negroes & whites are
 often visited with different epidemics. the
 same happened formerly among the whites
 & Indians at Nantuxet.

4 They affect the human species and
 not brutes, & vice the reverse. ~~But~~

5 They affect the human species & brutes.
 Of this two instances in Kentucky a Catarrh
 affected horses - cattle - & the human
 species in Ireland. The ^{late} ^{in 1789} ~~present~~ Influenza
 has affected ⁴ cats - 2 dogs & one horse
 within my knowledge.

Are any of these specific contagions
 produced ~~in~~ in the body like Typhus? ^{But that} ~~not~~
 - most of them are not -
 tho probably ^{all are} originally of human origin.

- The Erisipelas - & military fevers appear
 to be produced in this way. also the Plague
~~It has~~ Having pointed out the

V Nature teaches us this remedy, - in
the green vegetable substance which
grows up upon the surface of stagnating
water. It emits dephlogisticated air
which corrects & destroys marsh effluvia.

+ Plague checked by opening the
sewers & privies in London in
the reign of Chas the 11th.

Sources of fever ~~from defect~~ from miasmata
~~human variomata,~~
~~etc. & contagious,~~ I go to inquire - ask

a very important question. Is there
 no way of preventing disease by destroy-
 ing them? yes - miasmata & human ef-
 fluvia are destroyed by the following

means. 1 By fires. ^{Uphe or the circulation of air} facts from fires during
 Egypt by them. In heat - D. Blane's fact. also fact
 the summer in Christiana. Cities more healthy
 of yellow fever in United States see page 70
 than Country from the same cause in the

fall. - 2 By ^{fevers prevented & checked by it.} white washing. The Howard

3 By Vinegar - gunpowder - or sulphur.

God's fact in Hawke's fleet - & Wm Cooper's
^{keph^r mixed with} house painted ^{defended his} with sulphur, on a whole

family from fever one fall. - 4 By
 (not too close)
 trees which imbibed or obstruct miasmata
 & perhaps exhaled a pure air. ✓

5 By Volatile Alkali ex-

-haled from ~~man~~ human & other faeces.

madrid & ^{Dim^r} we said healthy Cities +

6 By cultivation, especially draining &

+ Huaham says Epidemics spread after
Storms of Wind. Augustus dedicated a
temple to Cereus a fierce wind &
carried off a disease. ^{Blane's fact of Barbados air} yet moisture
- then retains contagion - Grounds burnt
lost in a morning - Dew retains the
perspiration of the game.

✓ From the influence of more or less of
the preventative before mentioned, pestilence
& epidemic fever much less frequent
in every part of the world than they
were ^{100 yrs} 200 years ago. - To prevent them
Celsus recommends to avoid cold - heat -
~~A Nature~~ ~~and too~~ ~~some~~ ~~dis~~
conditions - fatigue - venery. If indisposed to
avoid rising too soon & exercise after ^{a meal} ~~sleep~~
or the bath - to avoid Vomits & purges -
moderate use of Wine &c p. 40 Dr Lind

+ In sickly persons & countries, rising early is al-
ways hurtful. A Clergyman in Helderup informed
Dr Lind that none of the farmers who rose early
were long lived.

recommends when we visit highly infected rooms
closets dipped, or in camp vinegar thrust up the
nose, or a handkerchief wet with it carried in
the hand. The vinegar to be thus made. R. Camph^r.
or ʒij. Sen. alb. ʒij. Aet. solid. ʒij. good: when cold $\frac{3}{4}$
Strain the liquor. —

✓ The marks of this acting on the blood
appear more equivocal. It is affected, but
it is neither purified, nor assimilated to
the contagion. ~~For~~ A septic tendency
is given to it - hence its dyscrasia &c.

* The violence ^{with} which some diseases attack
the ~~the~~ throat shew ^{the} relation of
contagion to the saliva serena.

I have seen ^{one} ~~two~~ cases of this species
of fever without a preternatural heat,
or change in the pulse - tongue or any
thirst. Dr. Struthers in spirit. Trauma.
Describes the same in W. Indies.

✓ Is this Penicillium of the bile owing to
a mixture of contagion with it? - or
is it an excretion from the blood. &
does it convey from it these ^{parts} ~~septa~~ which
have been disposed to putrefy from the
action of contagion upon it. If Dr.
Wellington's acc^t is just - this opinion is
probable. -

bill - ~~to contain~~ ^{then that} fevers from the canors we
 have mentioned affect that fluid. This seri-
 -ousness is evident in puking - it excoriates
 the throat - it is evident in going to stool -
 it gives exquisite pain - & even inflames
 the rectum, so as to prevent the introduction
 of a Glyster pipe ^{in the yellow fever} according to Dr Hume of Jac-
 -maica. It is evident from the Smell of the
 Stools charged with bill in putrid fevers,
 - it is so strong in some instances as to
 produce sickness & faintness. The Action
 of Contagion on the skin is evident from
 petechia - from the fingers & feet being affe-
 -cted by the plague & no other part of the
 body see Vanswieten's Epidemics & from
 Salt water - oil - & Bear's grease preventing
 the ~~fevers from~~ ^{fevers from} marsh miasmata.

Before we proceed to the cure
 of these fevers from which I exclude
^{Dysenteries from} specifically contagious, let us enquire

✓ Dr Mitchell of Virginia says that V.S.
ad ~~the~~ or ~~3vi~~ always abated the
violence of the yellow fever if ^{it} they
were ^{used} ~~used~~ a day or two
[^] before the fever was
formed.

Is there any method of knowing their ap-
 - proach? - or curing them before they
 are formed. - Yes - Typhus mitior
 known by languor - head ache - debility
 - redness of the limbs - ^{restlessness} - dry thin &c
 for several days - In this case - before
 the ~~dis~~ patient is confined - ^{The pyrexia} ~~to~~ ^{is} ~~the~~
 or a pint of wine - or an opiate - or if
 Nausea, or ~~for~~ vomiting attend - an
 emetic ~~is~~ are almost certain cures.

The same symptoms with chilliness
 & nausea - more certainly indicate
 Typhus gravior, & are more certainly
 removed by an emetic. Success of this
 practice in the hospital, & break bone
 fever. Cannot be too much attended
 to. - To this should be added - not ~~to~~
 abstinence from gross food - . ✓

I shall now proceed to the Cure
 of fevers depending on Excess of action.

✓ to such a degree as to be attended with
violent exertion & rising out of bed - jump-
ing out a window - running away in
the streets or words to that effect. —

+ Disputations ^{marks of} show inflammation. — such as red-
ness - & pain - & gangrene in the stomach -
bowels - liver - & brain. In the latter last,
accompanied with swelling, in five cases all of
whom recovered - also a discharge of matter
from the nose. —

This ^{crisp} of action called by Brown Asthenic
inflammⁿ. It has ^{many of} all its properties. great
action of the arterial system - great pain
in the head - ^{delirium} redness of the eyes - ^{vomiting} - yellow
tongue - ^{morning} heat in every part of the body. This heat is in-
- tense as to give it a name. It is the known
~~like inflammⁿ fever - it depends on indirect~~
or ardent fever of the ancients. Differs from
debility. ^{inflammⁿ fever in}
~~inflammⁿ fever only in its remote cause~~
which is contagion ^{or miasmata} and ⁱⁿ not being pre-
- ceded by the usual predisposing causes of
inflammⁿ fever. The fevers which come
under this description are the plague
yellow fever - & High bilious fever. The
last ^{lower degree of} possibly yellow fever, or a higher
degree of ~~intermittent~~ intermitting fever -
But shall consider it th in the two former.
And I shall first speak of general remedies
for all - & then of each of them - After
those of typhus mⁿ - Dysentery & colera.
The I Remedy of Bleeding. In all cases
for Crisp of action.

✓ The pulse is generally full & ~~has~~ sometimes
hard, but seldom has that tenseness or cord like
sensation ^{as} is common in inflamed fever.
But it is sometimes weak & low, ^[Single & frequent] from excessive
pain, producing indirect debility. In the last case the
V. is equally proper with the forms if other symptoms
of excessive action attend, - the pulse rises after V.

or

✓ This is of operation only - a Vomit rouses
which is ^{which is} ~~subdued~~, but not exhausted.
the excitability. The Indian practice to
rouse strength. - The vomit ^{like it is} an indirect
removes indigest, debility, by taking off
~~the stimulus - that it lessens excitement, when~~
excessive degree of stimulus which produces
excessive - ~~is excited it when below its~~
it as cold &c -
~~overstimulation~~ In the year 1757. or 8, the

King of Inupia tells us in his posthumous
works a fever broke out in his camp ^{ch} which
was attended with delirium, & carbuncles
under the armpits & in the neck. It
was brought on he says by cold & bad food, &
generally proved fatal in three days. Some
all remedies failed till Vomits of a prepara-
tion of Antimony were given which
cured 97 - out of an 100. -

N^o fact recorded in the history of the Plague
by the Sadler of a man who ~~remained~~ left his bed in a delirium,

After swimming across the Thames was per-
fectly cured. These cold and exercise consumed
to take down ^{morbid} excitement & to restore excitab^y.

- This fact connects itself with the Indian mode of
curing pleurisy. Bruce says at Snapsnah, they
cure this fever by cold drinks, & pouring large quan-
- tities of it on the patient so as to deluge him in bed.

(V. 8) By placing the patient in the
middle of a Room. Dr Beardley's fact.

~~breath~~

59

- V Sold Drinks. Always proper according to
Season except where a Cough attends. Pau-
= liably so in a Vomiting, by more agreeable when
VI Cold Bath - used at Breslau with success.

The practice of the Indians & Africans in the
eruptive fever of the small pox. Successful
among the latter. - I have a high opinion
of it - more proper here than in Sthenic
inflamm^{ns}. - V

- VII Avoiding all the causes of excitement
mentioned under inflamm^{ns} fever - also

~~all the causes of putrefaction~~
1 Removing the faeces - 2 cleaning mouth &
tongue. - 3 changing the air:
= non & sheets. 3 Changing the & connecting
the air. (a) By opening the windows. -
(b) by fires in a sick room. (c) By twigs
of trees especially willow. Perhaps growing
shrubs or flowers better. Priestly's fact
of mint. (d) By & poured on corn:
= more salt - & set at liberty. (e) By
lessening the quantity of furniture in a room,
especially Curtains - cloaths &c as well as
wood work all of which retain infection &
increase the disease. V

+ It is commended in these cases by D. Clark.
I gave it with great advantage in the
bilious of 17 -

Is Opium - proper in the excess of action
 of these fevers. ? - ~~no~~ ^{it} always does
 harm, when given too soon - but proper
 after convulsions ^{is} taken down by Dr. Ferri's pills.
 Are Blisters - proper ? Pringle & Blashaw

caution us against them - apt to mortify.
 Dr. Brown calls them "extreme Abortion" in medicine.
 But these are cases, & symptoms w. require
 them. I shall briefly point them out.

1 In all fevers there is a certain state
 in which the stimulus of blisters is
 too ~~small~~ ^{or} great to be safe, ~~it~~ too small
 to be felt. In the beginning too great -
 But ^{there is} ~~about~~ a stage in ^{them} ~~in~~ which
~~there is~~ a mixture of defect. begins to
 blend ^{itself} with excess of action. Here they
 are useful. Judgement consists in
 finding out this time. Dr. Lind first
 discovered it to be early about the
 3rd or 5th day in bilious fevers.

2 The stimulus of Contusion -



Sometimes brings on Coma - & even
 Apoplexy. There is ^{or defect of excitement} Oppression but not
 or defect of ~~the~~ excitability. ^{is dormant not extinct.}
exhaustion & The system is not too low to

feel the a Blister to the touch. It acts like

a Charmer. Have seen many ^{good} effects of it.
 turn over to Dr Lind's part 262 ✓

3 an obstinate Vomiting occurs in these
 fevers which is checked only by Blisters.

This wonderful in Yellow & bilious
 fevers - to the wrists - Ankles - Chest to
 the thighs. —

Remarks of on Blisters.

1 Should lie on only till they rise. 6
 hours sometimes as good as 12. 24 some-
 times necessary. —

2 muslin ^{Camphor} are said to ^{to}
~~be demulcent drinks prevent~~
 stranguy ^{Demulcent drinks best.} ~~it~~ cures it.

3 Cabbage leaves painful - putrefy,
 & offensive. Oil and wax best —
 Poultices necessary when very painful.
 Pain as a stimulus hurtful. —

In favor of Blistering I shall read the following
passage given Lind.

"I have more than once in an evening
ordered 8, or 10 to be blistered, & have left them
with a quick pulse - great heat - immoderate
thirst - a pain confusion & heaviness of the head,
& what to a physician ^{convenient to such fevers} communicates a most
certain knowledge of the Condition of the pa-
-tient such a lifeless sunk state of the eyes as
denoted great danger. But next morning I
have found this patient with a lively
brisk eye - a calm pulse - with a desire to
get out of bed" Lind on fever & infection
p: 193

"8 out 10 patients belonging to the Russian fleet
that wintered at Spithead in 1769 were cured
by them." D: p: 360.

Is cutting off the cuticle improper. 5 Fresh blisters better than running ones.

How do they act? - as evacuants in topical affections - as stimulants in cases of debility with dormant excitability ~~as~~ to the neck, and capillary vessels. ~~etc~~

You will not be surprised at the effects of a just proportioned stimulus applied to the capillary vessels, causing ~~the~~ ^a convulsion in the Arterial System, when you recollect how suddenly & effectually the stimulus of volatile salt, or a bristly feather cures a convulsion [i.e. an hysterical fit] in the nervous system. -

Are Sudorifics proper? No - ~~not~~ ^{one} ~~except~~ ^{if} ~~cramp~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ subdued by the remedies that have been mentioned. - When no vomiting attends ~~the~~ ^{the} cramp. ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Sudorifics~~ ^{Sudorifics} as do not excite the Arterial System may be given. -

After cramp is subdued, the ~~and~~ indications of cure are to obviate

+ From 1℥i to 1℥iv or 1℥v a day. Dr Campbell
gave 1℥v to a woman in a day of Port &
Madira. Should be given constantly
especially at night, and about the Crisis
when the ^{vital powers are} pale is most apt to sink. - This
is ^{too} important to be committed to
nurses - sh^d be com^d to Dr's apprentices.

This medicine should be given in small
doses during the day & not at night
only. The Dose should be gradually
increased. I once gave 9[℥] 4[℥] ^{at bedtime} to a Capt. Palmer
during the war & he recovered. 39[℥] given
secretly by Dr Rodgers. -

v The secret of giving Stimuli ^{consists} depends in
4 things. 1st Beginning wth small Doses
& increasing them gradually - 2nd giving them
in Suspension & 3rd giving them in rotation.
4th Constantly.

tendency to 63
debility & putrefaction.

This is done by Stimulants ^{&c} ~~which~~
Antisepsis. —

Stimulants are divided into differ-
-ent - ~~diffusible~~ - ~~durable~~ & ~~mixed~~. — The diffusible
wine - ~~Porter~~ & other ^{strong} ~~small~~ liquors -
are ~~common~~ - but not. Spirits - Ether &
Opium. The ~~mixed~~ are ^{garlic} Bark - & ~~g~~ - The
durable are ~~garlic~~ ~~and~~ food of all kinds.

~~The~~ Besides these - there are certain exter-
-nal Stimuli - as ^{hot} Blisters - & Cataplasms ^{hot fermentations to the}
feet & legs. -
of Garlic - Mustard & Salt fish - ~~Local~~
Animals - ~~no~~ ^{stimulus} - cruel & unsafe
applications.

The diffusible stimuli are of different
force - A scale of them much wanted. Much
mischiefe done by not attending to this. ~~emo-~~
-derate debility sh^d be opposed by weakest,
great by strongest - ie Opium. ✓
~~by the beginning gradually~~

~~I~~ ^{generally} the presence of susceptibility
known - by weak pulse - ~~in extreme~~
cases at slow all 60 strokes in a minute.

V Bark begin with infusion - then powder
with Parham's tincture - if ~~the stomach~~^{the stomach}
rejects it is from debility - add Ld: & it will
bear it - If not give in glysters 3p every
two hours - If this fails - wraps the body
in cloaths wet with it - succeeded in Dr.
Broadbelts' case.

VI Its effects in keeping off sleep among the
Turks, & moderate ex^{ts} sufficiently shew
this. ^{Inflamⁿ of the stomach forcing its evacuations it.}
It promotes sleep only by promoting
excitement to the when it is below the
sleeping point, ^{ch it always is in cases of}
debility. ^{Spies de do the point.} where the system is above this
it prevents sleep - still the excess of its
stimulus brings on indirect debility -
Hence 300 drops ^{of Ld} will not effect at one
time what 30 will do at another. It
not only ^{but removes, Comay, by regulating} produces sleep & ~~unobscured~~

by dry & black tongue - by delirium - a
dry thin - high coloured urine - sometimes
pitchy - & even a cadaverous smell. The

following order to be pursued in the remedies.

1 Wine & ~~beer~~ ^{Porter} - the last ~~both~~ ^{often} checks a vomiting.
2 Vol Salts 5 grains for a
dose every two hours - ^{3 Bark} 4 Camphor when
the stomach will bear it - I seldom use
it because offensive to the stomach. 5 Spirits
6 Other 7 opium They sh^d always be given in
Succession. Remarks on opium.

I adopt the opinion of Dr Brown that it
is a stimulus - & ^{all} its ^{good} effects depend
& all its phenomena may be explained by ^{acting} ~~acting~~ in
on different degrees of this stimulus. ~~It~~

I condemn it in all cases of excess of
Action because it is of a stimulating na-
-ture. But in a defect of Action it is the
first medicine in the world. "Magnum
Vix dormum" as Dr Mead calls it. The
following circumstances to be attended to.
1 The less the defect of Action - the less

in some cases the effect of great debility. It also sweats,
it stimulates likewise, and ~~also~~ removed those
tumors which & ven. Spasms ^{ch} occur
in the close of fevers from debility. Was
first led to use it 20 years ago from the
history of Col: Bayard's case of Boemia.
Dr Lottengill ^{introduced into practice in the mil^y hospitals.} speaks of it.

✓ It remains to recommend Stimulating
Cataplasms & fomentations. The 1st made
of garlic, mustard ^{& live animals impregnated} - the 2nd warm water
impregnated th with Salt, or aromatic herbs.

+ 9th is at bed time in the mil^y hos.
pitals. Once saved a life in private
practice w: th 9th afterwards. See my enjoin^d
^{extent of dose.} of this medicine & its effect in a folio in a day.
Dr Bouquet took 100 gr^s

3rd It should be given in small doses

all day, as well as at night, being
very diffusable - its strength is soon dissipated.

In cases of extreme weakness steps sh^d be
prevented if the pulse flags in it. Dr Knight. -

Should be the dose of opium. Ten drops in the beginning of defect of action will do good where 35 will produce delirium. - It increases all the bad symptoms of fever.

~~The~~ The pulse should be felt to determine the dose of opium as certainly as to determine bleeding. Wollins's case.

~~2. The dose should be increased, with the increase of debility.~~ ~~It should be~~ I have given +

4. It sh^d be laid aside when the system becomes insensible of its action, & other stimuli used in its room in large doses. are there any other stimuli? - perhaps - so. It is common to recommend Sudorifics in this stage of the fever - But the

stimulants we have mentioned last Sudorifics - Sweat only accidental - is favourable only when connected with other symptoms of restoration of tone & excitement.

+ Two tiers useful, one above, the other
below a room where there is no fire
place. Dr Campbell. Dr ^{Beardsley} says he
always ^{found} patients succeed better in the middle
than corner of rooms, or near walls in
putrid fever - owing to more air. Boston's Read?

A Professor at Turin has lately recommended an iron
rod pointed at both ends to be placed in a room with one end
in the open air ^{room in the open air} out of the door to convey off the
dephlogisticated air. -

yes -

V. Is Aliment proper? & of what kind?

- The most diffusible best - panada's
made rich wth wine - & pleasant wth spices.

- Broths & ^{thin} solid food ^{when it can be} indigestible - and
taken -
increases debility. ^{It should be given without}
Appetite as we ^{Dr Ferriar} ^{stomach is empty} ^{at Lancaster} ^{same} ^{case} -

+ Dr Campbell says he found benefit from
Stools only once in two or three days in
typhus.

Is it proper to set up in this fever? no -
except longen's to change linen. There is often
more action, than power - ~~or more excitement than~~
~~is~~ Dangerous even to rise to stool.

Is cold Air proper? - no - but too much
pains cannot be taken to introduce fresh
Air into a patient's room. It is a stimulant

& helps to carry off the effluvia from the
body which are always ^{harmful} debilitating. - ^{in a patient}
^{bleeding} Much's facts - 4 cases in the hospital. ^{Dr. W. died.}
Are cold drinks proper? - no - except

when there is partial excess of action in
the stomach. In general in cases of extreme
debility whether from fever or other causes
warm drinks lay easiest on the stomach.
are gently stimulating. ✓

Let:

Is purging proper in this stage ^{or} of Spasms of
fever? - no - except there is reason to

believe great accumulation of bile & the
bowels open once a day - cases where
this may be improper. ^{It} is always debilita-
-tating. Clysters except. ^{time?} improper. ✓

What use may be made of the papsions in
this &c. ? very great. an instance of

✓ Mr Jves fact in 1764 on board the British
fleet - all sick people cured by the prospect
of a naval engagement.

+ The patient should be encouraged to make
his will - if important to his family. I
have seen attended w. ^{the} happy effects.

the good effects of terror - Distinguish terror from
 fear - the first - a direct - the 2nd indirect ~~stimulus~~
 - it is called sedative - Story of English light horse
 & a man at Brunswick - Often saw its effects
 in mil^l hospitals both in wounds & outside of -
 as terror by itself, may produce intense vitality
 - But hope & joy are the safest & best -
 is combined with hope & exertion.
 Confidence should be inspired - histories
 sh^d be given of more dangerous cases successfully
 treated, - ^{the knowledge of} deaths, sh^d be concealed - lament
 telling bells - ^{weak men &} old women sh^d be kept out of
 the room who live to spread for distress, more
 than pleasure. - Relations sh^d be privately
 sent for - Their arrival - often proved critic-
 cal - good news of an interesting nature sh^d be
 told - but gradually.

Fear should by all means prevented - not
 only of death - but of ^{it} is to come after it. For
 this purpose the mind must be composed on
 the subject of its ^{present affairs & its} future prospects. - I do not
 think ^{the} an eminent physician formerly
 of this city, "that it is ~~of~~ ^{attempt to} wrong to make
 up a dispute between a dying man &



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his maker, if they have been at variance
all their ~~lives~~ lives, - far from it [God's
ways are not as our ways - nor his thoughts
as our thoughts.] To compose & cheer the mind
of a patient ~~low~~ depressed with the fear of
death - a physician sh^d not only consent
to, but advise the visits of a pious clergy -
man provided he is a sensible man, he
will accommodate his conversation, &
prayers to the debilitated state of mind of
his patient. ~~where a clergyman~~ I have seen
the happiest effects of from such visits. The
Crisis of a disease often follows it unmed^d.
[Where a Clergyman not to be had - it
will be no disadvantage to a physician to
descend into the ^{religious} fears of his patient, &
to remove them by exhibiting to him
the comfortable hopes that are inspired by
Christianity to all persons, & in all situ-
ations.] It is remarkable, patients

V The will in some instances possesses an
empire over the human body. When sometimes
recovers only because they will not die. ^{LI} ⁷¹ ^{Slaves} Negroes
suffer sooner with the same disorder than
white people chiefly because they have less
desire of life, & exert less will to preserve
or prolong it in sickness or pain. The
effects of Animal Magnetism on free negroes
& slaves in the West Indies.

69 rather from Cergymen.
infer these things from their physicians. They
~~are more rational~~. There is less terror in y.
color of their cloaths, & they do not associate
the ideas of danger or death so much with a conver-
sation which appears fortuitous or accident-
^{than} than with one it is formal & premeditated.

Should the Understanding be exercised in
these ^{stages of} ~~fevers~~? yes - Conversation often pre-
vents, or cures a beginning delirium from
debility. Fixing the mind on one subject, &
thereby ~~not~~ exposing ^{the body} ~~it~~ to one strong, instead
of a number of weak stimuli has often
done great service. You see here the Utility
of metaphysicks. —

There is a species of fever connected
with ~~these~~ the 2^d stage of those described
called typhus mitis. Dr Cullen's definⁿ:
"A contagious disease - small increase of
heat - pulse small - weak - for the most
part frequent - Urine little changed the

✓ It is the jail or hospital fever - occurs in ^{in all ages and countries} ~~in all ages and countries~~ - It is - ~~also~~ under
* Produced by human effluvia - ~~also~~ under
~~It is the jail or hospital fever - occurs in~~
circumstances formerly mentioned. - also.
from the smell of a mortified leg according to
Pringle, & from patients ill ^{with} Dysentery - small
pox & measles according to Lind. Common
all over Europe [tho. denied by Mr Howard]. -
Small like rotten straw - produces at the time
sickness & giddiness. [Heat destroys the infection.
Dr Blane - Lind - fact of yellow fever in Philad^a
from Cleaths of a person who died in Barbados
200 died. Cold Air of Philad^a excited it].

+ When the disease is formed - the symp.
= ^{great pain in the head} ~~trance~~ are - ~~trance~~ muttering Delirium - generally
Dry tongue (the sign of ^{beginning} debility) - pulse 100, to
120 & 140 - but sometimes 60 - 68 - & 72. -
^{almost} ~~Diagnosis~~ universal - Dysentery.

* Remarks on Symptoms.

Sometimes tho. rarely a troublesome vomiting
attends - Is ^a vomit ~~improper~~ - Rarely - After the

If it ever does good - is it not because it is
disease is formed. no suspended excitability here.
^{given after it - or burnt wine?} River mixture
Oxygenated - to be restrained - pain in the
- ^{commonly} - ^{when the gut - is tight}
head - to be relieved by Camph. spirit - Other - or
by Vinegar - a kind Delirium a kind provision
of nature to prevent our feeling it - Tremors
- justatio ~~the~~ unhelpfulness - all to be cured by
Opium - may be given before wine or Bark
will lay on the ^{or during} ~~the~~ ^{State of the} ~~fever~~ ^{fever} -
maniacal State w. comes on in the close of the
Disorder without fever. -

v So great the excitability after the plague
y. eating flesh 40 days after recovery has
produced a relapse. Howard. For the same reason
business must be delayed - thinking now too great a
stimulus - good news - Company ~~of~~ ^{of} the sight of
a friend withheld, or introduced cautiously.
Death from answering a letter on intrigues
- late business. D Campbell. Above all
mirth & pleasure very fatiguing! -
= Bruce after living long on bread & water could

After the Crisis of these fevers patients are
still objects of medicine. The Convalescence
is a Disease - composed of debility, & an excess
of excitability. Its symptoms are frequently ^{wakefulness -}
swelled legs - Ulcers from blisters or leeches -
in the parotids or inguinal glands -
- Vomiting especially in the morning - Exactor
- loss of appetite - Defect of memory - falling of
- hair - mania - Dr. Hutton's case - Defect of
speech - Gossicott's son -
voice - Costiveness - feverishness in the after-
noon - Sometimes attended with chills. ^{These fevers}
seldom go off with sudden or perfect crisis.
The remedies are 1 Diffusible Aliment.
broths - ~~and~~ white meats boiled - Oysters - &
Chocolate taken in ^{the} small quantities. The
excitability great - ^{after the crisis.} the system will bear only
a moderate stimulus. In Dr. Sydes's case, & the
Story of Alex^r's friend Bydaspes & his Physician.
Persons apt to grow fat after it. H. Hodge's case.
2 Cordial & nourishing Drinks as port
& all small liquors. Wine too. Stimulating.
The same person who I write before

not bear the smell of camel's flesh. He fainted at
Apoan after his escape from Arabia at the smell
of animal food. —

V In cases of all kinds strict regard should
be had to the Character & conduct of nurses.
The greatest Skill & Attention often rendered abortive
by them. They often neglect to give medicines -
or divide $\frac{1}{2}$ doses - give them at improper times
~~or~~ where they disagree or ^{where} the patients
~~are~~ for that purpose. Give them improper food,
~~Drinks~~ or keep them too hot or cold. In critical
situations, a physician will often have occasion
to rejoice in ^{his} setting up w: his patients, or com-
mitting them to the care of persons on
whose fidelity & Skill he can have more
dependance than Common Nurses. —

+ Infection most apt to stick to cloaths esp
also to boards - bedsteads - chairs - and
Other Utensils about the sick. They retained six months
in the American hospitals. Fevers from infection
most apt to return.

Fatigue, apt to be hard; best ripened by
stimulating plasters - Pringle. V

~~that this a day cannot now bear two glasses
a day. -~~

~~3 Gentle exercise - by Quotation in the
open air - but never to fatigue. & Anshamis
mulus.~~

~~4 Avoiding cold by warm Dress -~~

~~bedcloaths - & flowe rooms. 6 Avoiding evening
medicines. 7 Avoiding infection. & 8 Swellings &~~

~~we shall proceed now to treat of the
defence of ^{& defect} of action w/out inflamⁿ. &
of debility. The first of these is the plague.~~

~~It very rarely is beg with the fever, & is~~

~~and altho' it is to be hoped none of us will~~

~~ever see it, yet a history of it ~~is~~ will be~~

~~useful. It will ~~be~~ unfold facts & principles~~

~~& apply to diseases that are more familiar~~

~~to us. For an acct of its symptoms see Dr~~

~~Cullen. I commend his histories of diseases,~~

~~& recommend his first lines - should be~~

~~on every physician's table.~~

~~Defenⁿ - "A typhus ^{is} highly~~

~~contagious" -~~

✓ 10,000 persons escaped it in 1864 in London
by retiring to Ships. - It was not the smell
of the tar - for the inhabitants of wrapping
had it. - It is conveyed by Dogs & Cats who escape
it. 40,000 dogs, & 80,000 Cats killed in London in

~~as yet we know of no success,~~
1764 to prevent its spreading by them. Physicians
escaped it in 543 in Constantinople, & it in Marseilles
in 1725.

• The harder the Bubs or Cat bumps, the greater
the danger.

It is remarkable that the Plague rages
in Constantinople ^{chiefly or} only in summer,
but is checked by the winter ^{which is dry & severe}.
In Egypt it prevails most in ^{summer} ~~spring~~ &
ceases in summer - ^{which is hot & dry -} owing in the ^{former} ~~latter~~
case to the humidity of the heat from
adjacent seas - forests & mountains &
in the latter, to the mildness & humidity
of the winter. It prevails in Egypt every

From books by physicians & travellers - & especially Mr Howard's late work, & from common observation I have picked up the following facts. -

1 The disease is propagated only by touch, or the breath at a few feet distance. dead bodies do not propagate it. - Rigor infected by it.

2 The contagion lies concealed ^{in cloaths &c} from one ^{person} to three years, & yet produces its effects. It sometimes comes on in the form of an intermittent. Ruspel.

3 It generally produces the disease in two or three days - & the person who has taken in 4 days. Inoculation renders it mild - the treatment the same as in the small pox. Dr Guthrie.

4 The disease breaks out on vision. At its first appearance in London, it killed suddenly in the streets.

5 The general symptoms are except of inflammation in the beginning - even to marks of inflam^d diathesis. Sometimes except of stimulus produces instant debility and death.

6 The Bubos - Carbuncles &c are generally secondary symptoms - come on with debility - now & then the 1st sores on the wrist, & spine - bad - &c

7 The disease terminates on 3rd or 5th.

4th or 5th year. The water carries at
fair escape the plague - owing to their
being washed - not moistened by the water.

✓
12 Lying in women suffered most from it
in 1664 in London.

+ D'Arpels's fact at Aleppo. A vomit in
the beginning cures the disease in 24 hours.
// + D'Smith - confirmed by Tournefort's letter.

+ The plague is much less fatal than formerly.
- by. See^d of its mortality much exaggerated in
Constantinople. See D'Franklin's anecdotes
from D^r McKensie. 1st Because physicians
are never paid in Turkey for the patients they
lose except in the plague - make all fatal
disorders therefore the plague. 2 Debtors confine
themselves to prevent arrest any out of ^{the} windows
if they have the plague. -

many deaths in London from ~~the~~ fear -
terror - & grief - & Suicide in 1664 which were
ascribed to the plague. -

Bleeding general. used by Dr Sydenham. Taught from his Fran. Weydenham. † - Fires kept constantly in the room of patients ill with it.

Preventatives - avoiding contact. Deaths infected - ~~wrist~~ not infectious. -

14 Vinegar. The Sadler's fact of Silver thrown into vinegar at market. Diemerbroeck's Case.

15 Issues - Roward. Vegetable diet. Preserved the Greeks during Lent.

16 An Earthquake checked it at Ocracow. Taught from Blane - at Barbadoes. -

17 The Vintage at Moselle & Vienna had the same effect.

18 If tobacco ever prevents it, it is only by the strong faith ^{it} is excited in it. Diemerbroeck's

faith in it. 19 Wine & Sugar preservatives. not known where Sugar is used. † never in America or ~~18 Birds infected with it.~~ 20 Memory impaired by it as in typhus according to Thucydides. †

I cannot help remarking a striking difference in one part of the history of this disorder given by the Greek historian, and the Sadler before mentioned. Thucydides

in Athens during the prevalence of the plague
tells us that all dissidence was at an end both
to the laws of ^{the} gods & man. ~~For~~ Temples were
deserted, & the gods ~~was~~ insulted for ^{refusing} ~~neglecting~~ to
protect them from so great a calamity. But very
different was the Conduct of the citizens of London ^{in 1665}
- They humbled themselves under the Visitation of heaven ^{they}
- They crowded their Churches, and publicly implied
the ^{Almighty} ~~power of the~~ to remove their calamity from
them so different - are the effects of a false & true
religion upon the minds of men! -

I shall conclude wth One remark. Should it please God to visit this Country in this dreadful dis-
= order, I hope none of us will ever disgrace our
Profession by flying from it. It is the only blemish
in the Character of Dr Sydenham that he ~~yielded~~
to the solicitations of his friends, & fled from the city
of London ^(this for a short time) when the plague raged there. A physician's
first ^{social &} duties are due to his patients. Sidney's excellent
saying ^{should} ~~into~~ govern us, if we sh^d be exposed to danger,
or death from this, or any other contagious
Disease "When ever we are placed in a Situation
in which we cannot save our lives, without doing
a mean or dishonourable Act, it is a Signal that
we are called upon to give up our lives to him that
gave them!"

